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and members of his family were treated with great cruelty and violence by the robbers because of

and that the fall broke his neck. The coroner has been notified.











## St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PUBLISHED BY  
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.  
JAMES P. HARRIS, President.

(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.  
One year, postage paid, \$3.00  
Six months, postage paid, 1.50  
Three months, postage paid, .75  
One month, postage paid, .25  
By the week (delivered by carrier), .10  
One month (delivered by carrier), .25  
By the week (delivered by carrier), .10  
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Six months, postage paid, .50  
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed:  
POST-DISPATCH,  
215 and 217 Market street.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1884.

Subscribers leaving the city during the summer months, can have the Post-Dispatch mailed to them regularly at the usual rates, by leaving their address at the counting-room, No. 515-17, Market street.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION'S CAFE—"Prisoners of War."  
Gaiety's Dime Museum—Grace Cortland and Theatricals.

MATINEES TO-DAY:  
UNION PARK—St. Louis Union vs. Cincinnati, at 2 p. m.

The list of Republican papers that will not work for the party this year is unusually gratifying.

The Massachusetts Republicans being asked if they will eat crow, say that they do not like crow, but will try to eat it.

If the Democratic ticket should happen to be CLEVELAND and MORRISON it would make Illinois one of the doubtful States.

The impression among Republican Reformers is that maybe cold crow will not be as nasty as it is when it is fresh and hot. They are asking old GARFIELD men how this is.

Don't count too confidently on the malcontents. BLAINE will be around among them soon. He is a great hand to take such fellows up into a high mountain and call their attention to lovely landscapes.

The weather has been unusually cold, but we have not noticed any disposition on the part of the local political gang to "get left." It will be colder weather than it is now before there is any cessation of their baneful activity.

Before claiming the German Republican vote for BLAINE it might be judicious to find out whether BLAINE is a prohibitionist or not. The German Republicans have very strong sentiments on the question of personal liberty.

The indications are that the present cold weather will continue for three or four days. If we could only count on something of this kind for the summer we might put back our grates, take out our ulsters and prepare to enjoy life.

THE BLAINE and LOGAN ratification meeting this evening will be a great event. It is expected that JOHN B. HENDERSON will get up and tell us that BLAINE is his choice from the start, and that he will incidentally explain the story about his selling out FILLIE.

Now that the Commissioners of Labor of several States have met in convention in St. Louis, we should like to ask them whether it is necessary that a Commissioner should have any previous acquaintance with the public interest entrusted to his charge. We do not desire to make any invidious allusions; we merely ask for information.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the Hercules Young Reformer of New York, he who secured the passage of seven reform bills in a single session of the Assembly, admits that he is a Reformer, but says that he is "also a Republican." This we take to mean that Mr. ROOSEVELT is opposed to abuses, but is in favor of perpetuating them.

The Republican states officially this morning that it "would like to see Mr. JOHN G. PRATER elected as delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention, and Mr. JOHN G. PRATER returned to the National Committee." We are sorry to hear this, but still it is possible that both of these gentlemen may be recognized. The support of the Republican is not always fatal.

The movement to secure cheap railroad fares to Carondelet has met with a success which speaks well, not only for the energy and vim of the citizens who put it through, but for the good will and good sense of the railroad officials who co-operated so readily and heartily in it. A little more of the same spirit could be profitably shown in many directions in St. Louis.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., and the Boston Reform Club call on the Democracy to vote them from BLAINE by nominating CLEVELAND and CARLISLE. Pennsylvanians and Kentucky gave the Democrats an alliterated picket, BUCK-ANAN and BUCKENBERG, the last one they elected, in 1856. New York and Kentucky can now furnish another ticket in alphabetical order that would sweep the field. It would give to the country a vigorous and aggressively honest but safe administration, and to the Senate the best presiding officer it has ever had since JEFFERSON was Vice-President.

It appears that the question whether a street railroad company can charge two fares for a single ride has not yet been settled in this city, and that Mr. MAXON is of the opinion that his jurisdiction in the matter is final. Some of the residents in the territory of JOHN MAXON are of the opinion that they are entitled to a ride to the end of the line for a single fare, but Mr.

MAXON has devised a plan to prevent this. Should any unruly and obnoxious passenger from Fourth street attempt to use an extension car, the dodge is to stop the car and keep the whole body of passengers waiting. This is his plan, but it does not work.

## NOT TWO DROMIOES.

Many journals and orators are dwelling on points of resemblance between BLAINE and HENRY CLAY in character and career. But the points in which the resemblance fails are more remarkable than those in which it holds. The only charge of corruption to which CLAY's ambition ever exposed him was an alleged dicker by which he received a cabinet appointment for electing ADAMS, and the flimsy ground on which that charge was made converted it into a positive testimonial to his high character. The most prejudiced of his partisan opponents never suspected him of being accessible to any money influence whatever. During his long public service he never got above a Washington boarding-house or hotel for himself, while his family remained in their modest country home. All the money he ever obtained came from the public treasury in the form of a stated salary or from his Lexington law practice and did not suffice to keep him from dying a poor man, after friends, whose names were kept a secret from him and from the world, had once saved his Ashland farm by paying off a debt of \$30,000.

But in less than eight years after BLAINE entered Congress a poor man he was reputed very rich, and was maintaining the establishment of a millionaire. His possessions are now said to be worth several millions, and the acquisition thereof is shrouded with dark clouds of doubt and suspicion, through which fit the shadows of JAY COOKE, JAY GOULD, C. P. HUNTINGTON and other beneficiaries of the great job by which, with BLAINE's assistance, the public treasury and the public domain have been looted.

The wealth which BRADY and DORSEY suddenly acquired was for a time credited to successful speculations in telephones and mining stocks, but we now know better. The fact that men like WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN, BENTON, and other anti-bellum statesmen, were never able to make even their expenses in the public service incline the common people to look with some shade of doubt and distrust upon great fortunes quickly acquired by the incumbents of high public trusts in Washington, and there is a marked difference in this respect between BLAINE and CLAY, as well as between BLAINE and LINCOLN, or BLAINE and GARFIELD.

## THE ELECTORAL VOTE BILL.

The House is talking about adjourning this month, but should not do so without first assisting in the enactment of some law providing a safer method of settling disputes about electoral votes. The Republican party goes into this Presidential contest under a bold, aggressive and sensational leadership. The temporary chairman of its convention declared that no man whose title was brought forth in fraud would be permitted to assume the office of President, and that a Democratic candidate could not acquire a title in any other way. The applause which greeted this speech portends another dispute between two houses of opposite politics over contested electoral votes—another deadlock fraught with revolutionary dangers, another surrender of the Presidency to fraud or its seizure by force, unless provision is now made by law for something better than an 8 to 7 commission to prevent conflicting awards by the two houses of Congress.

The Electoral Count bill, which the Senate has passed and sent to the House, may not be perfect, but it is probably the best bill that can pass the present Senate. It was not objected to by the Democrats of that body, and it certainly does fill with tolerably fair and safe provisions a very dangerous hiatus in the present law on the subject. It provides that, where a State shall have constituted a tribunal with jurisdiction over disputes in regard to its electoral votes, the decision of that tribunal shall be conclusive on both houses, and the votes of said State shall be counted accordingly. Where a State has failed to provide any such tribunal, its contested votes are not to be counted at all, except with the concurrent assent of both houses of Congress, each voting separately on the question. This recognizes the entire sovereignty of each State with respect to the appointment of its Presidential electors, enables it to withdraw all disputes on the subject from Congress, and to have its electoral votes counted according to the decision and certification of its own tribunal. Failing to provide such a tribunal, the State will be liable to be deprived of one or more of its electoral votes by a partisan majority in either house of Congress. But no vote can be counted wrongfully unless both houses agree to it, and by appointing her own tribunal the State can have her electoral votes counted regardless of the views or wishes of both houses, or of either of them.

The gravest objection to this bill, it seems to us, is that a universal failure on the part of the States to provide the contemplated tribunals in time would render the new law inoperative with respect to the pending election, except that provision of it which authorizes either house to prevent the counting of any or all contested votes. The Governors of the States in which contests are likely to arise can easily obviate this objection by calling extra sessions of their Legislatures. But by refusing to convene the Democratic Legislature of his State, the Readjuster Governor of Virginia, for instance, could enable the Republican Senate under this bill to throw out all the Democratic electoral votes of that State on the pretence that they were the results of violence and intimidation at the polls. Still, as the Senate may, as in 1876, insist on its right to do that under the present laws, and as this bill will enable the States to settle their own electoral vote contests if they choose, it can hardly, in any event, make us any worse off than we are, and it ought to pass for the good it

may do. It is at least as fair for the party that controls the House as for the party that controls the Senate.

## OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The National Educational Convention which opens its session in Madison to-day meets amid less noise and excitement than last week's political convention called out in Chicago, and yet the real importance of its work is hardly less great.

Of all interests, outside of the direct question of our national government none touches more closely the vital welfare of the nation than the interest of education. It is universal, all-permeating, its consequences extend through every relation of life, and affect the whole career of the citizen and the voter. Our army of eleven millions of voters of to-day is outnumbered twice by that coming army of boys and girls whom it is our duty to educate; the destinies of the nation as affected by the school education of the coming generation are in our hands now.

What are we doing for that great cause? Almost nothing. From the national standpoint we care less for the cause of education than for the cause of ship-building in Maine or sheep-husbandry in Ohio.

Locally we spend more or less money for education. After a hundred years of free popular government, it has come to pass that in some of the great cities we spend nearly as much money for the education of our children as we spend for whiskey. In the country of course, the cause of learning is not so well treated. Even in the great cities, however, we fail to fulfill our whole duty to our children in the matter of schools.

To cite a proof of our backwardness in educational matters it is sufficient to point to the disgraceful fact that while we maintain a system of public schools and endowed and chartered colleges side by side we establish no connection between them and we do not even seem to know that there is any possible, necessary or natural connection between them.

A more comprehensive illustration of the general neglect of education is that there are only just now beginning to recognize that we are in a higher department of education than the drudgery of the school room. We make inadequate provision for the school teachers, but we make no provision at all for the educators whose mission it is to develop and illustrate the science of education.

Such a convention as the one we allude to goes far to remedy this defect. A great step is taken when practical educators meet by the thousand to organize and, out of the resources of empirical experience, to develop a science of education, true, harmonious and final. The convention will not hold the world in suspense while it is casting its vote for a candidate; its proceedings may be very dull and dry, but, unless we are very much mistaken, its consequences will endure among us as living realities long after the frothy contentions of the political campaign are utterly forgotten.

THERE is much complaint of Mr. TILDEN's disposition to make the most of his long year privileges and to keep the ardent sutor in suspense to the last possible moment. Those who clamor for a prompt answer from him do not put themselves in his place and feel how sweet it is to be wooed by the unanimous voice of a party of five millions of voters. Even if he has made up his mind not to accept the nomination, provided he can see the party on the high road to success without him, it is very natural that Mr. TILDEN should refrain to the last the power to head off the nomination of a weak ticket by accepting the nomination himself. Mr. TILDEN will probably make up his mind and give his answer when he has a reasonable assurance that his declination will not expose the party to a blundering nomination.

GEN. ABEL BURNED, whose sad death by suicide is announced, was in his younger days a big, brave, jolly and generous man. Once during the war he addressed his hungry and thirsty cavalry from the hurricane deck of a steamboat which they had brought to in the middle of a Tennessee stream. "Boys," said he, "I find nothing on board that we want except the contents of this demijohn, and as there is but little left of that I proceed to drink it for you."

There was silence on shore while he went through the motions of taking a long, refreshing drink, but when he turned it up to take another after rubbing his portly stomach with aggravating signs of satisfaction, the boys on shore sent a volley over his head, and the General suddenly concluded not to prolong the exhibition.

MISSOURI PACIFIC STOCK.  
From the New York Times.  
The recent performances with Missouri Pacific have most astonished the street, and that stock will probably be set severely alone in the future. A stock which goes down on a dead run from about 8 to 64, then shoots up to 87 again, is something the average trader gives a wide berth to. That sort of thing wip out margins either way too suddenly for comfort. It is well understood that Mr. Gould controls about all the Missouri Pacific on the market, and can put the quotation about where he pleases, but after the shorts in it have been made to step up to the captain's office and settle, the stock may be used to paper walls with for all the street is likely to meddle with it. The absurdly fictitious character of the present price may be inferred from the fact that yesterday, when it was quoted at 85, somebody tried to sell 500 shares at 80, and the best bid he could get was 63. That is an absolute fact. Of course, the sale was not made.

## POLITICAL DRIFT.

DAVID A. WELLS says of the Democratic platform: "I don't expect free trade, but an honest pledge of revenue reform."  
Is a Democratic President elected this year he will be elected by Republican votes, says the Boston Herald (Ind.).

The Philadelphia carpet weavers go a good deal further than the Morrison bill or the Democratic revenue reformers. They declare for free trade.

The Chicago Times (Ind.) says: "From present indications the Illinois delegation in the next Congress will not be greatly changed."  
On Bill Knox of Minnesota says he is having lots of fun sitting on top of his political coffin watching the leaders of the present day cutting each other's throats.

MR. E. A. PRATER is named in some of the Southern papers as a Democrat who ought to be considered in selecting the Vice-Presidential candidate.

The only Democratic paper in the State of Georgia advocating free trade principles is the Savannah News. The other party organs are decidedly for protection or opposed to making the question an issue at the present time.

A newspaper, mind reader offers to disclose a man's thoughts at five minutes' interview with him. It is believed that his report of President Arthur's thoughts would be expressed by a big D and a long dash.

The Mason (Ga.) Telegraph says that Senator Brown's speech on the Morrison bill, stripped of its legislative splendor, is practically a defense of Mormonism, and that the people of Georgia will read it with surprise.

The Orangeburg (S. C.) Democrat "honestly believes" that four-fifths of the white people of the State are opposed to being taxed to educate the negro, and at no distant day will demand the repeal of the law. The Charleston News disputes this.

Gen. STEWART L. WOODWARD of New York, when on his way to Washington to deliver an address on Decoration Day, was met by Congressman Parker of New York, who asked him whether he was going to Chicago. "No," said Woodward; "I am going to a different kind of graveyard."

The Tilden and Hendricks Club of San Francisco, representing some 3,000 members, the Stephen Field boom a large-sized thumb, with a resolution declaring that no man occupying a seat in the highest court in the land should engage in political struggles while on the bench.

The mention of Col. John A. Martin's name for Governor of Kansas is heartily endorsed by men of independent opinion, and is practically a defense of Kansas. It is believed that he can unite the party again, which has been much rent and torn by the prohibition contest.

Some doubt exists whether the Republicans in Texas will put a straight party ticket in the field this year for State officer or support the Independent candidate. The Austin Dispatch announces that it will advocate the election of the Democratic ticket unless the Republicans name a ticket of their own.

"Two plan of the Greenbackers in the national canvass, according to one of their members, is to fuse with the Democrats in every State where there is a prospect of winning. The programme will be carried out in Maine, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Colorado.

## WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

MISS ENO, the wife of the fugitive millionaire, is critically ill in New York.

MISS LANTRY has inherited \$97,000, earned in America, in New York real estate.

MISS LEE, the American Grace Darling, is dangerously ill at the Lima Rock lighthouse.

They are still hanging women in England, regardless of fasting, screaming and "battering."

Once the late Bayard Taylor's daughters with art proclivities is going to London to put heretofore the tuition of the painter Herbert Harker.

Two young ladies of Sardinia, Miss, had lots of fun one day last week. They dressed themselves in the guise of beggars and scooped the town for \$3 in each case and something to eat and drink.

The trustees of Vassar College make the astounding official statement that the young women at that institution ate last year 94,185 pounds of meat and drank 89,991 quarts of milk.

Several French women have distinguished themselves as builders and house decorators, and now comes the news that an American girl, Miss Laura Lane, has just been admitted to the Special School of Architecture in Paris.

ENO's servant maid who waits at the door is making a reputation. She is a witty Irish lass, wears a Swiss muslin dress, a French cap, and frames her shies saucy retorts at everybody who rings the bell.

The astounding revelation is made by the official report from Vassar College that the girls of America there fitting themselves to become the women of America, eat 5,300 pancakes every morning for breakfast.

MISS RACHEL EWING, the oldest teacher in the Pittsburgh, Pa., public schools, has just resigned her position at the age of 78. She began when but a girl, and kept at her work until compelled to desist by the infirmities of age.

CORVETTS University has honored but one lady member of the class of '84, Miss Helen Mar Oakes of Steuben, N. Y., with an appointment as one of the seven speakers for commencement day.

ANNA E. LEAK, an armless woman, was married about ten years ago to William Thompson, a steamship captain. The couple were to be married at a great deal of money in connection with the show business. Mrs. Thompson can crochet, knit, sew and write, using her feet as well as most people who perform such work with their hands.

## THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying To-Day.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, June 10.—The World says: "To insure victory the democracy must gain over the independent Republicans who are indignant at the encroachments of favored corporations on popular rights. The Democratic candidate should be one of whom it cannot be said that he trusted to money to secure the prize. To win, the Democracy must carry such States as New York, New Jersey and probably Ohio. The Democratic candidate must be a reformer, but he must not be a free trader. He must be one who cannot be corrupted by corporations or monopolies and who did not spend his life in Wall street. Blaine will be weak. The Democratic party avail itself of his weakness. He will be strong if the Democratic party should be foolish enough to give him a chance that might secure his election."

THE SUN.  
The Sun says: "They tell us that Mr. Bayard can beat Mr. Blaine in Massachusetts, but when we find the Massachusetts delegates recommending General Butler and refusing to recommend Mr. Bayard, what should the convention think about it? Must it be guided by the judgment and preference of its own members rather than by the wishes of the gentlemen outside, however learned and enthusiastic they may be. After all, the Democrats will have to nominate their own candidates, and if they should turn out to be men for whom the dissatisfied Republicans, the Greenbackers, the independentists and the labor men could unite their suffrages, why their chances of beating Blaine and Logan would be very good indeed."

THE TIMES.  
The Times says: "A great number of Democrats, who see in the revolt of the independent Republicans an opportunity to secure their co-operation in getting the Democratic party a President of the opposite of Mr. Blaine, and from the Government a style of administration and a standard of political action the reverse of what Mr. Blaine would give the country. These men have much the same aim as the independent Republicans, and have been seeking the same methods. They say that the real opportunity of the party is for the nomination of a pure and upright and able man who will unite the honest voters of all parties not misled by partisan sympathy to support Blaine. The prominent public men who best represent this class are most despatched as presidential candidates, are Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bayard. Both are men of unblemished reputation. Both have been tried in public life and in situations of the greatest responsibility and neither has given cause for the shadow of suspicion as to his personal integrity or his fidelity to a high standard of public duty."

THE TRIBUNE.  
The Tribune says: "The news from Washington is that the Democrats are insisting that Tilden must speak out promptly and let the party know whether he is to be considered a candidate. The demand would seem to be an eminently proper one. It must occur to every intelligent person that he is treating the party badly. He stands by and declines to commit himself, although he cannot but be perfectly well aware that he is currently reported as the highest authority to be and not to be willing to accept. His little game, of course, is to control the action of the National Convention—to name the candidate in case he himself refuses to stand."

## THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Where the Readers of the Post-Dispatch Find a Hearing.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
Please state the number of men in Grant's and Lee's armies during the last three months of the war; also the number of men lost by Grant the last year of the war.

[The report of the Secretary of War to the Thirty-third Congress states that on March 1, 1863, Grant's army numbered 152,000 effective men present for duty, and that Lee's army on the same date numbered 90,000. Draper's History of the War states that Grant paroled 37,000 men at Appomattox, though there were not more than 8,000 men in line of battle when the surrender was made. The official report of Grant's losses from May 1, 1864, to April 15, 1865, gives the number of 90,778 men.—EDITOR POST-DISPATCH.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. G. P.—The Athletics.

P. H. D.—The poem is declined.

TWO PARADES.—The great tornado visited us March 8, 1871.

TWO SUNDAYS.—Blaine took a hand in the Folger contest on the half-breed side.

I. B. H.—Shell City is in Vernon County, Mo., on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

SCORCHERS (Little Rock).—The name is pronounced Scorching. It is still confined in an asylum.

ANXIOUS.—The horseshoe is a trade-mark. The fee for registering a trade-mark is fifty cents.

CONTRACT READERS.—Those interest too small a proportion of readers. They will be followed, however, in abstract.

I. W. (1300 Olive street).—We cannot find any mention of the book you refer to, and its value is probably only nominal.

I. W. WATTS.—An invitation to go to Illinois with plots to settle a dispute would render the sender liable to indictment under the laws of Missouri.

SAMUEL H. WILSON, Vinila, I. T.—Air is lightest when smoke descends, because the air is then moist and diffusive; when air is heaviest it is dry and compact.

SCRIBNER.—The salary of the President of the United States is \$50,000, and nearly all his expenses. The Governor of Missouri gets \$5,000 and his house.

SCRIBNER.—A bet on the respective crowds at the two church processions, the Jesuits and St. Peter and Paul's, must be considered off, as there is no official estimate of the numbers.

SCRIBNER.—Samuel J. Tilden was born February 9, 1814. He was first called the Plumed Knight by Ingels in the speech nominating him in the Cincinnati Convention in June, 1876.

G. SCHAFER.—It originated from the old game of rounders or town-ball. Henry Chadwick and A. H. Wright are responsible for most of the changes in rules. They are both with the New York Clipper.

READER.—All cable cars are moved by steam power, but we know of no surface street street railroads.

2. The whipping post is kept up in Delaware. There is only one quality of the tobacco you name.

CRACKERS.—The Clerk of the Supreme Court is the most highly paid federal official, after the President. He takes in about \$30,000 or \$35,000 a year. The highest salary is that of a first-class foreign mission, \$17,500. The pay of a general is \$13,000, and he is retired on full pay.

SCRIBNER.—A matter of opinion. Brothers and Maxwell lead the averages; but Kelly of Chicago, Stovey of Athletics, Nicol, Connelley, Dunlap and dozens of others are more to be depended upon when work is needed. Strief, who ranks low in averages, is one of the best advance or sacrifice hitters in the country.

Why He Did Not Rise.  
From the Fort Worth Gazette.  
A youth sat silent and alone,  
Nor heeded he the call,  
Nor joined he in the mirth of those  
Who revelled in the ball.  
Why did the youth discomfit?  
The truth I will not disguise,  
He sat him on a cushioned pie,  
And cannot, dare not rise.

The Bird's Nest Ball.  
From the Philadelphia Record.  
Greed, greed, greed was at the bottom of the recklessness that ruined Fish, Eno and the young Grants, and this has ruined the fair fame of Gen. Grant in the dust. They were all so intent upon getting money that they never stopped to inquire about the means. The devil has no such other bait for the souls of men as the almighty dollar.

A Warning from Gov. Dunn.  
From the Sunday Transcript.  
If some people do not wear a close-fitting expression of surprise when the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation goes its way to the secretary's ear in the Chicago Convention, we don't know much about Republican politics.

An Alternative That Must Be Faced.  
From the Northwestern Herald.  
Forty-five years ago eggs were only seven cents a dozen, and chickens were as costly feathers as do the hens of to-day, when their fruit sells for thirty-five cents a dozen. Either the hens of forty-five years ago lived above their means or those of our day are not proud.

A Word of Friendly Warning.  
From the Philadelphia Call.  
Should Mr. Tilden die the coming year, the coming Shakespeare will be a woman. The Manhattan has just come out in a brand new cover, and is evident in the dust. Either the hens of forty-five years ago lived above their means or those of our day are not proud.

Fate Has Had Her Eye on Him.  
From the Philadelphia Press.  
More than two years ago Ferdinand Ward gave \$300 toward organizing a brass band in a Connecticut town. From that day to this fate has kept her fiery eye upon the young man, and at last she is getting even with him.

How to Stampede the July Convention.  
From the Louisville Post.  
Should Mr. Tilden die before the convention, it will only be necessary to run a stick through an old suit of clothes, put his hat on it, and march up the aisle. The nomination would still be unanimous.

Excepting the Choir.  
From the Birmingham Eye.  
Ingels' talk away hell, and Wendling demolished the devil. Now, if some one would carry off the contribution box, there wouldn't be anything left of our old-fashioned religion.

Non-Committal.  
From the Philadelphia Call.  
When you now salute a New York man with "Good morning," he replies in frightened tones, "It may be a good morning and it may not; I am in the hands of my counsel and can say nothing."

The Whisperer.  
From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.  
With a microphone, it is said, one can hear a fly walk, with a microphone his friends may be able to hear Tilden talk.

Line of Defense.  
From the Horribles Patriot.  
The friends of Grant are not putting their hopes on the infantry defense. They unanimously put in the plan of filory.

Must Be All Headed.  
From the Chicago Herald.  
Chicago swallows up a crowd with ease, and it would take a practiced eye to tell a statesman from a sailor.

Her Overshoe, Perhaps.  
From the Philadelphia Times.  
The wild rumor that the convention is to be held in a Chicago girl's garter is simply silly.

Pop-Guns vs. Jersey Lightning.  
From the New York World.  
The Independents in Chicago are armed with pop-guns and the machine men with whips.

## CANT SUPPORT BLAINE.

Republican and Independent Papers Bolting the June Nominations.

Harper's Weekly to Assist in Their Defeat—The Mission of the "Grand Old Party" is Finished—She is too Weak a Craft to Bear Up "Tattoo" Blaine and "Black Jack" Logan.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Mr. George William Curtis returned from his defeat in Chicago yesterday morning. He went straight to his office in Pearl street, pulled off his coat and began the preparation of an editorial which shall indicate the attitude of Harper's Weekly in the coming Presidential campaign. When a reporter called upon him he refused to be seen, pleading as an excuse the accumulation of business during his absence. The following note was sent to him: "Will Harper's Weekly support Mr. Blaine in the coming campaign, or will it do all in its power to compass defeat?" The reply came back that the Weekly itself would answer that question. While returning with the Convention Mr. Curtis, in conversation with a friend, said: "I am unwilling to say anything whatever about the matter. I expressed myself to the convention as to the character of the men who ought to be the leaders of the Republican party in the coming battle. Neither Blaine nor Logan reaches that standard."

"What will be your future course?"

"I am not prepared to say. I said before the convention, in speaking upon the motion to bind delegates to the support of any man who might be nominated, that I went into the convention as a free, untrammelled Republican, and by the help of God I intended to come out of it as I went in. My sentiments are still unchanged. I feel my duty to do honestly what my judgment is for the best interests of the country, without reference as to the action of the convention has been. I favored Senator Edmunds and voted for him to the last. I could say no more for Arthur than I could for Blaine. There is no compromise of the principles of the party. I know of since the Convention adjourned. It would be exceedingly unwise so soon after the nominations have been made to take any decided action."

On occasion to trans.

This would show the appearance of type or dis-appointment. There is plenty of time between now and November to determine what the independents will do.

A reporter visited the publishing house of Harper & Brothers in order to obtain, if possible, an authorized announcement on the subject. In reply to his inquiry, a representative of the house made a statement, by authority, that Harper's Weekly will oppose the Chicago nomination; that the decision of the House unanimously and that the pen of George William Curtis and the pencil of Mr. Thos. Nast will be exerted in support of this cause.

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